

Strict Integrity, Efficient Service, A Clean, Complete Stock, Small Profits and Quick Returns are the Watchwords at the

Department Store

With the opening of another logging season, which promises to be a prosperous one for the EARLY BIRD, attention is invited to the fine stock and special facilities I have for handling

Loggers' Supplies and Equipments

Heavy Clothing, Boots and Shoes of Special Brands not obtainable elsewhere in town, Tools, Wire Cables, Machinery and Provisions in Wholesale and Retail quantities.

Steamboat Men, Gasoline Launches, Machinists, I have something for you that you can not afford to pass over. There's dollars in it for both of us, release from worry to you and infinite satisfaction. Anticipating your wants for the coming season, I have just received a large shipment of

KEYSTONE GREASE

Which is claimed to be the world's best lubricant. Keystone Grease is made up in various densities to cover all conditions except cylinder lubrication. I carry Nos. 1, 2 and 6. No. 6 is the only fluid grease on the market. It is designed to replace engine and general machinery oil, is also a substitute for spindle, valve and air compressor oils and oils for screw cutting purposes. No. 6 density surpasses the best lubricating oil for ring oiling and roller bearings, possesses greater ability to reduce friction than any other lubricant. Regardless of conditions it is capable of diminishing the temperature of the hottest bearing to the same degree as the room. One pound of No. 6 is guaranteed to accomplish the work of three to five gallons of lubricating oil. Write or call for particulars.

Farquhar Matheson

Successor to F. W. CARLYON
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

Local and General

White Rabbit Easter Egg Dyes
16 color designs for 5 cents
The Wrangell Drug Co.

A young fellow, stuck on his shape,
Called Paddy Maloney an ape;
The very next day
They hauled him away,
In a glass wagon covered with crepe.
There was a young girl from Decatur
Got a job in a New York theater;
When she started to sing
She got walloped, ca-bing!
In the eye with a rotten tomato.

"The idea of March are come."

Election, one week from next Tuesday
Mrs. Rose Olsen is away on a trip to the south.

Don't forget the duty of attending the circus, Saturday night.

Tonight is the regular meeting night of the chamber of commerce.

Traders and Trappers: Louis Levi pays highest prices for furs: Call at Donald Sinclair's store.

A nice neat coat of paint applied to the Mint Saloon building, improves its appearance considerably.

Louis Levi was down from Juneau during the week looking out for business among local trappers.

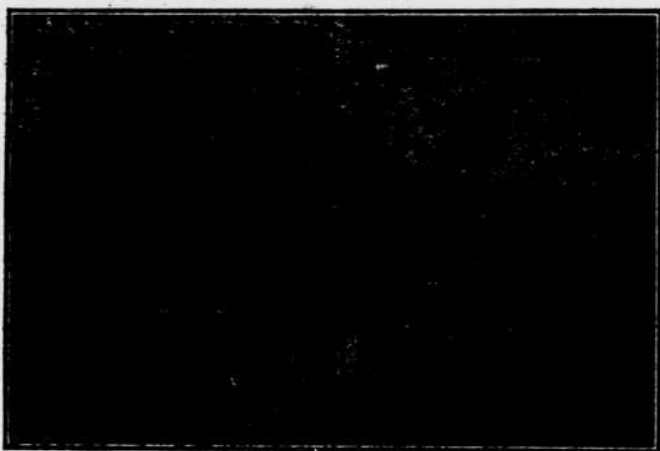
Some fine halibut are being caught on trawl lines by local fishermen. Several big ones were caught Saturday last just a short distance from the wharf.

Capt. A. K. Hastad fell from the deck of the steamer Alaska to the beach, one day recently, sustaining injuries which will cause him pain for some time.

Merrill & Campen, with a small crew of men, left the fore part of the week for Anita Bay to tear down the shingle mill for removal to this place. The work will require several weeks' time.

A knock-down and drag-out occurred at the mill lumber yard Friday last. It was fought in three installments, and at the end of the third installment one of the participants quit the service of the mill upon the request of Superintendent Fred Willard.

SENTINEL, \$2
SUBSCRIBE



THE WRANGELL HOTEL JOHN G. GRANT, PROPRIETOR

Showing the class of buildings being erected on the site of the fire which occurred on March 24, 1906. This building is so erected that there is not a dark room in the house. It is heated throughout by steam, lighted by electricity, and the rooms are clean and airy. The estimated cost of the hotel and equipment is \$18,000.

In the shade of the old apple tree, I have waited so long, love, for thee, that the violet once I heard, grows faint with each word 'til it's barely a whisper to me. There is no more buzz in the bee, and the blossoms are withered, ah, me! and the old tree which grew where I waited for you, has changed to an old chestnut tree. In the shade of the old apple tree, where we heard the blessed buzz of the bee, with a big carving knife that I swiped from my wife, I am waiting and watching, by gee! of daggers I have two or three, and an axe and a razor, you see; and I'll stick all these things in the next guy who sings "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree."

The fame of the Sentinel job office is spreading. We are now working on a 2,000 run of letter heads and envelopes for J. Frank Callbreath, the Telegraph Creek packing contractor and general merchant; also 600 copies of the Alaskan Cross-Beaver for Rev. Thomas Jenkins of Ketchikan. People are sure to recognize meritorious work and reasonable prices, even from afar.

Woodbridge & Lowery have purchased a Columbia River fishing boat, which they are converting into a launch by the installation of a 5-horsepower "Little Giant" gasoline engine. This will make them a fine craft for going to and from the marble quarry.

Circus, Saturday night

Contractor J. Frank Callbreath of the Wrangell-Telegraph Creek mail line, Charles Harvey and two Indians arrived down the Stikine. Thursday last, being brought over to town Friday by the launch Anita, which met them at Cottonwood Island. On the return, Monday, they were accompanied by A. J. Callbreath and P. N. Jackson of the Union Telegraph line and P. O'Farrell and J. Cox of the Berry Creek Mining Co. The two latter go to get things in readiness to push work when their full force shall arrive a few weeks later. Mr. Callbreath reports business good and beautiful weather up the river. Messrs. Hyland and Reid will be down in a short time.

Saturday night the wind blew a living gale, but Sunday was a regular Alaskan spring day. The sun came out and warmed things up, making an ideal day for promenading. Quite a number were out, and some passed down to the end of Stikine Avenue, where a reporter overheard several remarks about how much more pleasant a stroll would be if a nice level walk were built from Front street to connect with the east end of Stikine Avenue.

A rod and gun club in Wrangell would do much toward exploiting the deer, duck, goose and big game hunting in this locality and up the Stikine River, and attract outside sportsmen to this section during hunting seasons.

NEW FIRE APPARATUS

Wardens Have Ordered Three New Style Portable Fire Extinguishers

The matter of fire protection being of paramount importance, we believe we are in order in giving prominence to this item of news, announcing the purchase by the Board of Fire Wardens of some much needed apparatus.

At the last meeting of the council a committee from the fire company went before the former body and expressed the sentiment of the company to the effect that additional extinguishers were needed. The council placed the matter in the hands of the fire wardens, and now we are informed that the wardens three new extinguishers of improved pattern.

The extinguisher ordered is the one which was shown here by Mr. Gunther several weeks ago. It is a 50-gallon, chemically-charged tank, mounted on two wheels, having a 50-foot hose attached. It is claimed that the chemical compound contained in one of these machines is equal to a thousand gallons of water, and that the extinguisher is one of the very best on the market. However, we shall ascertain by experience and test.

The idea in ordering three is to enable each portion of the town to enjoy the protection accruing. One will probably be placed in the vicinity of the Inman & Fletcher boat shop, one in the main business portion of town and the other in the west end of town. From these three points it will require but a very little time to rush one machine to a fire in any quarter, and this arrangement will be especially welcomed by the residents of the more remote districts.

ALASKA LEGISLATION

Speaking of Representative Humphreys and his work at the last session of congress, the Seattle Times says: "He passed through the house the following bills relative to Alaska:

Alaska Appeals.—This bill provided that hereafter all Alaska appeals should be heard at San Francisco, Portland or Seattle, as the court below might determine. At present, under a rule of the circuit court, all appeals from Alaska are heard at San Francisco. This places a large additional expense upon Alaskan litigants and encourages litigation in Alaska because of the cost and delay in reaching a final decision of any cause. The present rule of the court works very much to the advantage of the corporations against the litigant without money. The bar and the business interests of Alaska, as shown by the papers filed with the committee, unanimously favor the bill.

Alaska Game Bill.—This was a bill intended to entirely supersede the present Alaska game law. Mr. Humphrey, who is himself an enthusiastic sportsman and a hunter of big game, and who had given the matter of protection of the big game of Alaska much study, drew the bill hoping to get a law that was more satisfactory than the one at present. Under the present law any person can hunt in Alaska, but is not permitted to bring out trophies without a permit from the secretary of agriculture, and such a permit the secretary, for several years, has absolutely refused to give. The bill of Mr. Humphrey will provide for a license system under which a limited amount of hunting could be done and trophies brought out. The money received from licenses was to be used for game protection. Alaska has no way to provide money to do this and the government has never given any appropriation for that purpose. This bill was the last bill considered by the senate, and failed of passage because there was not sufficient time to read it.

Alaska Fish Hatchery Bill.—This bill grants to private parties 40 acres of non-mineral land and all necessary appurtenances and fresh water rights that will build and operate a salmon hatchery, releasing not less than 10,000,000 red or king salmon fry annually. The fishing interests of Alaska were very desirous of having this bill become a law.

CARD OF THANKS

At the regular meeting of the Alert Fire Co., Wednesday, March 13, 1907, I was instructed to take this method of thanking all those ladies who furnished cakes and otherwise assisted in contributing to the success of the Firemen's Ball on February 22.

GEO. C. L. SNYDER,
Secretary.

This office has received for free distribution a lot of price lists, shipping tags, etc., from McMillan Fur and Wool Co.

THE CITY STORE

Donald Sinclair, Proprietor

We Sell the
Dougherty Fittman
Shoe Co.'s

SHOES

The BEST of the Good Ones



Ladies' Shoes
Gent's
Boys'
Misses'
Children's

We have just received a shipment of the complete stock that ever arrived in Wrangell. Logging Shoes, Work Shoes, Dress Shoes, School Shoes.

"Under One Roof, Everything to Furnish a House Complete."

BOOTS AND SHOES

HAMILTON-BROWN: Faith, Security, Easy Walker, American Gentleman, American Lady.

DOUGHERTY-FBTHIAN: Lincoln, Cavalier, Polar, Blizzard.

B. & P.: Korrek Shape.

Kingsbury and Stetson Hats

SELL ON THEIR MERITS

We Carry a Complete Line in Quilts, Blankets, Shirts and Skirts.

St. Michael Trading Company

Sole Agents for Chase & Sanborn Coffee and Hercules Powder

LIVELY FIRE MEETING

There was an enthusiastic turnout to the meeting of Alert Fire Co., last Wednesday night, a majority of the company members being present when President A. V. R. Snyder called the meeting to order, and several coming late.

The committee on arrangements for the Firemen's Ball, reported that \$71.50 had been realized and turned over to the treasurer.

Mr. McCormack reported that he had brought the matter of purchasing some additional fire extinguishers before the council, and that the council had left the matter to the board of fire wardens and chief of the fire company, with full power to act as they deemed advisable in the premises.

A card of thanks was ordered published, expressing the appreciation of the company for the interest taken and help given in making the ball on February 22 the success which it was.

The advisability of purchasing belts for the members was discussed, pro and con, after which, on motion, the secretary was instructed to order two dozen of the belts.

Under "Good of the Company" the matter of having certificates of membership in the company was brought up for consideration. It being the consensus of opinion that such a certificate should be given each member upon admission into the company, a committee was appointed to draft same and order one hundred printed.

All matters disposed of were acted upon with deliberation, nearly all members present participating in the discussions. The officers and members who attend meetings regularly are pleased to note an increase in interest shown gradually by the more delinquent members, and trust that the enthusiasm may be kept up until the percentage of attendance shall be 100 at each meeting. A few of the leading business men still remain a trifle indifferent.

The steamer Vigilant came up from Ketchikan last Friday to get a raft of logs for the sawmill at that place. The captain told of a singular occurrence at Lincoln rock, where the steamer was halted by two men coming off in a boat. One of these men asked the captain if the steamer was bound for Wrangell, and being answered in the affirmative, asked if he might go along with his boat a-tow. "How is the other fellow to get ashore?" asked the captain. "I don't know, nor give a d—n," said the spokesman. The captain thought the man to be suffering from mental aberration, but did not give him passage.

ALASKA TRAPPERS

Ship your Furs direct to us and you'll get the most Cash in Pocket for them. Any Alaska buck can tell you that we are one of the largest Fur Buyers in America. Mr. Geo. C. L. Snyder, President of this enterprising Association, knows all about it. Our references are in his office. And him. We will pay you:

HIGHEST CASH PRICES
Furmen pay not so much. Write us a postal today for Price Lists and Special Proposition. We want Fur Buyers. Pay Buyers meet. Pay Cash the day Furs are received. We grade your Furs fairly and squarely. Have record of 25 years' square dealing with trappers.

WE PAY EXPRESSAGE
Just ship your Furs to us—we'll get the most money for them and get them out of you. If you have any doubt, write first. Before we'll hold your Furs until you hear from us. Any Furs—no matter what Write today to
M. SLOMAN & CO. DETROIT, MICH.
U. S. A.
We refer to any bank or business house—or any Mercantile Agency in Alaska or anywhere else.
AGENTS: LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS.

Do not buy an Experiment—Buy a
Little Giant

**BEST BY TEST
RELIABLE
REVERSIBLE
TWO-CYCLE**

Simple and easy to operate, only three moving parts, no gears, valves or springs—nothing to get out of order. Main bearings lubricated. Workmanship and material of the highest order, and guaranteed. Jump spark ignition. Not heavy nor cumbersome. Modern in every detail.

SAM CUNNINGHAM, Agent
Wrangell, Alaska

ELIAS RUUD

Civil Engineer and Surveyor
U. S. Deputy Land Surveyor
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
Valentine Building JUNEAU, ALASKA

DR. HARRY C. DeVIGNE

GENERAL PRACTICE.
Calls attended day or Night.
Wakfield Building, Wrangell, Alaska.

In Spring and Summer

The man of business must be dressed in a neatly-made, well-fitting suit of clothes. From the 400 fabrics which I have to choose from, you can be sure of getting something to please you, and a perfect, lasting fit is guaranteed.



WALTER C. WATERS
SALES AGENT

WRANGELL, ALASKA

FROM TRAPPER TO CONSUMER

Is one GOOD REASON why we can pay MORE FOR RAW FURS than the average fur dealer.

We Manufacture Direct for the Retail Trade

Our Retail Fur Store is located at 183 Dearborn St., the center of Chicago's Finest Retail Business. Write for Price List when you are ready to ship.

H. A. SCHOENEN

Manufacture and Dealer of
RAW FURS
130-132 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

We pay Special Prices for Fine Furs from Canada, Alaska and Northwest Territory

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

VRANGEL.....ALASKA.

Every good resolution, faithfully kept, will rob the devil of a hearty laugh.

"An Illinois judge has ruled that a whisky jug is a deadly weapon." Full, half-full or empty?

At present indications it will be a good while before it is safe to let Cuba out of the spankery.

It would be a great luxury to be so big your sons couldn't use all your best socks and collars.

If Japan, threatened by a money stringency, were to ease up on the battleship mania, it might help some.

Should Mr. Taft become firmly fixed in the public eye as a presidential candidate, the public will be unable to see anybody else.

Scientists say the men of the future will be taller, but the man on a moderate salary sees no chance to keep from getting shorter and shorter.

Wish the expression, "Harriman, Colossus of Roads," had occurred to us sooner. The American Monthly Review of Reviews has said it first.

There are many different opinions as to exactly what constitutes a genius, but all seem to be agreed that it isn't generally safe to lend him money.

Carrie Nation says too many dances are plain hugging. Now, the question arises, how many years have elapsed since Aunt Carrie made the discovery?

The per capita consumption of pig iron is going to be 630 pounds this year. With reasonable economy most of us should be able to get along with that amount.

With each succeeding day Mrs. Russell Sage becomes a greater disappointment to the people, who thought she could be tempted to throw her money to the birds.

A statistician asserts that 1 per cent. of our population owns 99 per cent of our wealth. And 99 per cent of our population keeps busy trying to get the 1 per cent to whack up.

Gertrude Atherton told the editor of the London Times to "go to the devil," and the ungrateful fellow refuses to do it. At least, he proposes to take his own time about it.

When he left his fortune to the care of his wife, Uncle Russell Sage knew her well enough to know that she would not throw it at the innocent little birds that chirp in the trees and shrubbery.

English spinsters inquire, "Should children be allowed to read Shakspeare?" We recommend the question to Boston, where it is understood that infants pine away who are prevented from reading "King Lear."

In order to protect its railways from being absorbed into the system of the United States, the government of Mexico has arranged to take control of the two great trunk lines of the country with their branches, and run them in the interest of Mexico. It thus plans to meet the competition of American railroad combinations with a Mexican combination.

The United States has become a very wealthy nation. The marvelous wealth of the mines alone may well be envied by many nations. Reports on the development of mining the past year indicate that never before in the history of that industry was the production of minerals so large or so profitable. It is estimated by experts that during 1906 there was produced in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000,000 worth of minerals and metals, compared with a little over \$1,500,000,000 in 1905. This was also nearly three times greater than the output ten years ago.

The advantages of foreign travel and the chance to compare the schools of another country with those of their own, which Mr. Alfred Mosely's generosity has bestowed upon English teachers, may be enjoyed next year by a thousand American "schoolma'ams" and schoolmasters. Dr. William H. Maxwell, the superintendent of the New York City schools, is arranging a return visit. It is planned to select the teachers from all parts of the United States, and to include in the itinerary not merely the schools of England and Scotland, but those of several Continental countries. It is hoped that New York City will pay the expenses of such teachers as are selected to represent the metropolis, and that local boards of education elsewhere will pay at least half the expenses of those whom they delegate.

The great, sobering lesson of the struggle for the billions of the insurance policy-holders is the extraordinary power and effect of the madness of the money hunt. The cruelty of greed, its might to atrophy conscience, and to turn men to beasts are old themes of the moralists. We may learn now that, besides all this, it develops an amazing faculty of reckless cunning, a superhuman ingenuity, and,

above all, an influence that can reach into the least expected places and compel the least suspected men to do its bidding. A cynic, reading the story of the "Systems" attempts to seize this money, might reasonably contend that there is no honesty, no strenuous virtue, and no conviction nor faith that these tireless schemers cannot, at their will, debase. Of course, the healthy mind knows better; but the power of the financial giants to sway the organs of public opinion, to coerce editors and delude clergymen, and to make so great a part of the business world their accomplices, is something to give us all pause, is the opinion of Ridgeway's. The subtlety of the power is more appalling than its mere brute strength. And its most dangerous present manifestation is its ability to manipulate by trickery or corruption the influences which create or direct public opinion from the pulpit, from the rostrum, and in print. Of all the perils that beset free government, none is so fundamentally destructive as the peril of a press controlled in the interests of reaction and operating by misrepresentation.

One of the most productive sources of revenue in Great Britain is the income tax. France also finds this tax a successful method of raising money, and it is not unknown in other European countries. European writers on political economy maintain that it is the ideal tax. The inheritance tax also is common abroad. When a man dies his heirs have to pay over to the state a certain percentage of their inheritance. These taxes are resorted to in America. In thirty-two of the States some form of inheritance tax is levied either upon the property inherited by collateral heirs only, or upon that which goes to direct as well as to distant heirs. It varies from one-half of one per cent to twelve per cent, according to the amount and nearness of kin. In the wealthy States the tax yields considerable revenue. The tax on income is much less common, for it prevails in only six States, and is not rigidly enforced. In some States there is evidence of an attempt to make it equitable, for income derived from property otherwise taxable is exempt. The right to raise money by levying on inheritances and incomes is one which the States may exercise at discretion. They may not raise money by taxes on imports; that right is reserved to the national government. The national government has on more than one occasion levied taxes which the States may also levy. There was a national income tax from 1862 to 1872, and in 1894 Congress provided again for such a tax, but the Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional. The last time inheritances were taxed by the national government was during the war with Spain. In this country both the State and the nation may tax the same inheritance, whereas in England and France the national government alone has power to levy such a tax. Under present court decisions the States alone may levy an income tax here.

Better No Food than No Opera.
The creole would rather do without a few meals than miss a good opera with a fine cast, nor does this admirable spirit merely apply to the middle classes. Many a charming little creole lady who might point to a Marigny on her escutcheon would not hesitate if hard pressed to do her own housework in order to be able to blossom out at night in her proper place, radiant and exquisite, in a loge grille at the opera. It matters little in New Orleans to what unfortunate straits adversity may have driven a lady, even though she may do typewriting for people whom she meets socially, there are enough noble minded people of the ancient regime who will help her to forget the pinch of poverty and see that she receives the greatest consideration. This inbred chivalry is one of the most marked and endearing traits of the southern character, lending to the South an atmosphere free from our parastical flunkiness over mere money or its insignia.—C. H. White in Harper's Magazine.

Old Leprosy Laws.
In the earliest code of British laws now extant—namely, that of Hoel Dha, a famous king of Cambria (the present Wales), who died about the year 950 A. D.—we find a canon enacting in plain and unmistakable terms that any married woman whose husband was afflicted with leprosy was entitled not only to separation, but also to the restitution of her goods.

The Correct Kettle.
"Here's a pretty kind of fish," said the line-man, as he looked at the wires twisted together by the big fire.
The intelligent compositor who was on the scene looked about him.
"I should say, rather," he remarked, "that it was a case of current 'pl.'"
—Baltimore American.

Fooled the Boss.
Casey—Ye're a har-d worrker, Doo-ley. How many hods o' mother have you carried up that ladder th' day?
Doo-ley—Whist, man; O'm foolin' th' boss. O've carried this same bod'ful up an' down all day, an' he thinks O'm worrkin'.

Her Perch.
"Did he propose to her on his knees?"
"No, but she accepted him on them."
—Houston Post.
If a man abuses the authority he has, he is pretty apt to think he should have more power.
But few people appreciate the rose until they encounter the thorn.



Probably the most picturesque phase of American railroad operations is found in the manner in which the steam roads of the West battle with the giant snowdrifts of the mountain regions. This novel activity is seen in its most spectacular form on the higher levels of the Rocky mountains. The largest rotary snow plow in the world is in service on that engineering marvel, the Moffat railroad in Colorado, and the manner in which it bores through the great white banks that block the steel-tracked highway has solved one of the most perplexing problems of operating a railroad more than 11,000 feet above the level of the sea.

In the early days of railroading in the region beyond the Mississippi river the familiar hand shovel was the main dependence for clearing the tracks, and after every heavy fall of "the beautiful" an army of men that included every available employe of the road was hurried to points where blockades might be expected. Locomotives, in strings of two, three or four were also hurled against the drifts in an effort to dislodge the troublesome masses of icy crystals.

As a solution for this last-mentioned makeshift some genius invented the push plow, a huge wedge-shaped structure on wheels, which "bucks" the drifts, impelled by the force of several powerful locomotives behind it. And if the snow barriers be not too heavy, can force a pathway through the mass. However, the fact that even the heaviest snow plows are oftentimes baffled by the drifts in the mountains indicated the necessity for a yet more powerful type of snow fighter, and thus in time there was evolved the snow plow known as the rotary, which has revolutionized the methods of fighting snow and is represented in the rolling stock of every railroad that is liable to feel the grip of the western blizzard.

In the principle of its operation the rotary is radically different from all other designs of snow plows, for instead of being anything in the nature of a scoop or shovel that shoves the snow aside, its chief working mechanism consists of a monster wheel which burrows through the snow, tossing the more or less fleecy material in every direction. The wheel or snow screw

at the forward end of a rotary resembles the propeller of a steamship or a giant electric fan, although, of course, it has many more blades than either of these.

The wheel of the average rotary snow fighter is from 8 to 12 feet in diameter and consists of a series of hollow, cone-shaped steel scoops, each equipped with a knife-like piece of metal. As the wheel revolves at high speed, these blades strike the snow and ice loosening it and throwing it into the scoops. The wheel proper is inclosed in a metal hood, at the top of which is a square opening or funnel. By the revolution of the wheel, the snow caught up by the scoops is thrown through this opening with great force, and the funnel is so shaped that the snow is hurled in an oblique direction and caused to fall at a distance of from 50 to 100 feet from the side of the track, according to the speed at which the wheel is being operated. Moreover, the hood is inclined inward, so that the falling snow does not descend upon the top of the rotary and bury the machine in a drift of its own making.

The rotary plow, like the old-fashioned type of push plow, is propelled by a couple of powerful locomotives, but the power for operating the great propeller is contained within the plow itself. This is supplied by an engine somewhat resembling a marine engine, but capable of developing almost as much power as a locomotive. The rotary must withstand the force of pushing engines behind, as well as counteract the side motion of the great whirling wheel, and consequently the roof and sides, as well as the framework, are of metal, and the machinery is set as near the ground as possible, in order to help "steady" this energetic mechanical toiler. The weight of the average rotary, complete with tender for fuel and water, is more than 100 tons. At the forward part of the plow is the pilot house, wherein is stationed the pilot who directs the operation of the rotary and communicates the necessary instructions to the engineers of the locomotives in the rear.

A giant rotary can force its way through almost any snow barriers at a speed of from four to six miles per hour, as a minimum. The ponderous, knife-armed wheel spins around at a speed of from 150 to 300 revolutions

per minute, according to the weight and character of the snow and ice encountered. Close and continual watchfulness is necessary on the part of the pilot, for the character of the snow mass encountered may change with scarcely a moment's warning from loosely drifted flakes to densely packed snow incrustations with ice, and mayhap with ice formations four or five inches thick scattered through it. Into some portions of the vast snow coverlet the rotary may plunge with impunity at a speed of only 400 or at most 600 feet per minute, while banks of soft snow permit a speed of say twelve miles per hour. However, an indicator in the pilot house records every fluctuation in the resistance offered by the snow barriers and a pneumatic whistle enables the pilot to quickly signal for any desired change of speed.

The snow depths at some of the higher altitudes of the American Alps are almost incredible, but a big rotary, working like a herculean augur and tossing aside its snow borings like chips driven out of a fan blower in a planing mill, could actually burrow to any depth if there were any way to get rid of the snow thus excavated. The whole principle of the armored car with the big wheel churning the snow before it is so simple that once it had been devised railroad men wondered that they had not hit upon the scheme long ago.

There are places where the work of the rotary plows in keeping open the trail for the iron horses is ably augmented, on the principle of prevention, by great snowsheds—stout fences or wooden tunnels designed to keep the snow from drifting over the tracks—but it is probable that had the efficiency of the modern rotary plows been anticipated, many railroads would not have expended as much money as they did some years ago in constructing snowsheds. Thirty-two miles of snowsheds, costing \$64 a foot, or nearly \$11,000,000 in the aggregate, represents the price one transcontinental railroad had to pay before it could successfully operate its trains over the Rocky mountain division.

Nowadays the rotaries cost something like \$10,000 each, but even at that price they represent a great saving over snowsheds which, aside from their first cost, eat up thousands of dollars in repairs every year. Moreover, the rotaries have been instrumental in saving countless lives—not merely by carrying aid and food to snow-bound trains and snow-bound villages, but also by reducing the number of casualties among railroad men engaged in fighting the snow.—Walden Fawcett in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HARRY K. THAW. MILLIONAIRE TRIED FOR MURDER.



Types of pretty faces that flitted through the brain of the man whom jealousy finally drove to murder.

The question of Harry Kendall Thaw's mental condition and his consequent legal responsibility for some of his acts is one that has agitated the minds of many persons since the news first flashed over the world that the headstrong young millionaire had shot down Stanford White, the New York architect. Was it anger or insanity that governed Thaw's act on that fatal night when the gay throng of patrons at a New York roof garden were startled by the murder committed in their midst? This question was for court and jury to decide.

less. At last he called out in impatient tones:
"Dry up, old man! Give the young gal a chance!"

The only reason some men care to succeed is to be able to show their superiority to their enemies.

She Overdid It.
"My daughter bought that latest popular piece o' music to-day," said Mrs. Nexdore, "and she tried it on our piano."
"Yes," replied Mrs. Knox, "and it was a wretched fit, wasn't it?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

RUINED BY BRIDGE.

HAS COST THE "DOUBLE DUCHESS" HER FORTUNE.

England's Greatest Hostess, the Duchess of Devonshire, Has Lost \$2,000,000 in Cash and a Palace Within a Decade.

Brought to the verge of ruin by bridge whist, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire would be obliged to forfeit their estates were it not for the money lenders of England. Her mania for this form of gambling has involved the venerable "Double Duchess" in no end of trouble and scandal and has cost her within the last decade no less than \$2,000,000 in cash and a palace, besides. Unless some lucky circumstance prevents (not improbable, since her granddaughter, Lady Mary Hamilton, is one of the richest girls in the world), Chatsworth House, the magnificent country home of the Devonshires, will become the prey of creditors and Devonshire House, the palace of Piccadilly, London, has already been sold to pay gambling debts, though possession will not be given until the death of the duke. For the sake of reputation some of the scandalous gambling transactions will be kept from publicity by generous relatives.

Foremost Woman of Peerage.

The Duchess of Devonshire, called the "Double Duchess," because she has been the wife of a Duke of Manchester as well as of the Duke of Devonshire, is the foremost woman of the British

peerage and ranks almost with royalty itself. She is a brilliant woman and has had a life of strenuous action, daring and passion. At 71 she is still a young woman, though she has upheld her place in the highest rank of nobility for half a century. She has been the foremost hostess of her time and her entertainments have been historical. She is mother-in-law or grandmother to a dozen of Britain's noblest families, and for years was the intimate friend and adviser of Queen Alexandra.

The "Double Duchess" is a German, one of the few foreign ladies who have attained the high and enviable rank of leader of English society. Here is her

full name and titles: Her Grace the Right Honorable Louise Frederica Augusta D'Alton Cavendish, Duchess of Devonshire, Marchioness of Hartington, Countess of Devonshire, Countess of Burlington, Countess d'Anhalt of Hanover, Lady Cavendish of Hardwicke, Lady Cavendish of Keighley, Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem and seventh Duchess of Manchester. The latter title has lapsed. It was in the days of the Prince Consort that the Countess Louise d'Anhalt went to London. Her father, the Comte d'Alton of Hanover, was in the train of the German princeling who married Victoria the Good. When she reached the age of 17 she was presented at court and launched into society. She had been brought up in the strict German regime which also ruled the court of the period, and the giddy whirl of society opened her eyes. Within a year she wed Lord Mandeville, who three years later became His Grace of Manchester. He was an inveterate gambler, and wasted practically all his patrimony at the card table. A son born of this union married Consuelo Yzanga, an American, and their son, the present Duke of Manchester, also married an American, Miss Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati. The other children of the Double Duchess have all married well.

Her Romance.
Early in her married life the "Double Duchess" found herself deserted by her husband. Manchester preferred the gambling table to his wife. She found consolation and companionship in society, where she met the Marquis of Hartington, who stood high in politics as a right-hand man of Gladstone and a member of the cabinet. He was not an orator but was a clever and fascinating man and had the right of succession to the dukedom of Devonshire. An amazing friendship grew up between the busy politician and the German beauty. As the years went on and he never married, but kept close to the hem of the duchess' gown, society pointed it out as the ideal platonic affection. In 1890 the Duke of Manchester died. The next year, by the death of the then duke, the Marquis of Hartington became Duke of Devonshire, and the next year the widowed Duchess of

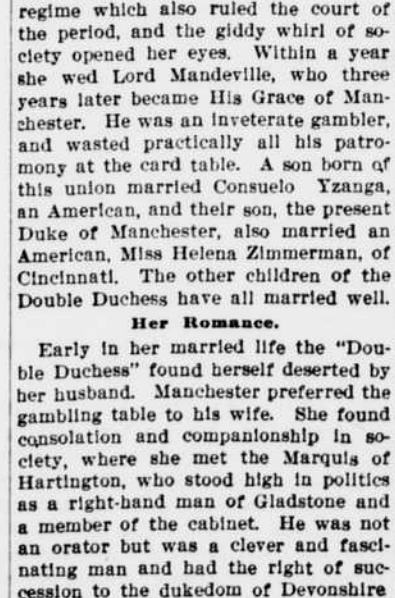


PALACE SACRIFICED TO A GAMBLING MANIA.

the keys of which are in different hands; it is rarely exhibited in public, and then only by an order of the Senate. When exhibited it is suspended around the neck of a priest by a cord, and no one else is allowed to touch it. It is asserted that this vase is one of the gifts which were made to Solomon by the Queen of Sheba.

AMERICAN OFFICER INSULTED BY KINGSTON GOVERNOR.

Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, who was practically ordered away from Kingston, Jamaica, by the British governor, won fame in the Spanish war as the man to whom the town of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrendered. He was then in command of the gunboat



Dixie. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was graduated from the naval academy in 1864. He was connected with several expeditions to determine differences in longitude, was superintendent of the naval observatory for a short time and served on the Anglo-Russian North Sea commission at Paris.

Manchester became Duchess of Devonshire. She was 57 then. This was the climax of a romance watched by the whole world.

A Mania for Bridge.
When bridge whist was introduced in London the Double Duchess became a strong supporter of the game. It became a mania with her and the stakes were heavy wherever she played. When it was discovered that at her parties a regular system of signaling to partners was practiced it caused a temporary scandal, but did not break up the game. The duchess finally went to the continent, her health broken by scandals and worries over her losses, but she played abroad and when she returned to London it was the signal for some of the highest bridge play known in the history of the game. Many ladies were reported to have lost their jewels and their fortunes. Again were there stories of the duchess' prodigious losses. Not long ago William Waldorf Astor bought Devonshire House for \$5,000,000. For some time there have been no social functions under the Devonshire auspices and if there are any in the near future they will be paid for by Lady Hamilton.

Ancient Indian Writings.
A local newspaper man at Otanga, O. T., made a very lucky find the other day by accidentally learning about an old Indian history, says the Kansas City Journal. The details are written out on old parchment paper and proved to be an accurate history of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. It gave an account of their religious rites and beliefs along with the traditions of the tribes. It deals freely with the tribal government for over 100 years and is very extensive in covering the relation with the United States government.

Many important fights with troops and a description of the burying ground where some officers were interred are among the things. It was originally written in Indian language and was translated by George Bent, an old-time Indian scout and plainsman.

The affairs of several other Indian tribes who have been affiliated with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are dealt with in the history.

Among other things dealt with is the history of the sacred arrows that were stolen by the Pawnee Indians and secured only recently by the Cheyennes by exchanging several hundred ponies.

Emerald Dating Back to Solomon.
In an ancient cathedral of Genoa a vase of immense value has been preserved for 600 years. It is cut from a single emerald. Its principal diameter is 12½ inches and its height is 5½ inches. It is kept under several locks,

Blood Humors

Commonly cause pimples, boils, hives, eczema or salt rheum, or some other form of eruption; but sometimes they exist in the system, indicated by feelings of weakness, languor, loss of appetite, or general debility, without causing any breaking out.

Hood's Sarsaparilla expels them, renovates, strengthens and tones the whole system. This is the testimony of thousands annually. Accept no substitute, but insist on having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsatabs. 100 doses \$1.

MULE TEAM BORAX

By softening the water makes the skin clear; removes perspiration odor, whitens the hands; prevents dandruff and makes beautiful hair.

All dealers. Sample Borax, Beauty Booklet and Souvenir Picture free and your dealer's name. Pacific Coast Borax Co., Oakland, Cal.

MAKE EVERY DAY COUNT
no matter how bad the weather. You cannot afford to be without a **TOWER'S WATERPROOF OILED SUIT OR SLICKER**. When you buy look for the **SIGN OF THE FISH**.



When you want to visit or send for friends in **The Old Country** Buy Your Tickets From **CHILBERG STEAMSHIP AGENCY**. Basement Mutual Life Bldg. SEATTLE. Lowest Rates. All the Best Lines. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Call or write for rates, particulars or any information desired.

Behanzin, formerly King of Dahomey, is dead. The event recalls the admirable work the French did a few years ago in suppressing the barbarous and inhuman customs of an African kingdom. Dahomey, which is on the west coast, disgraced the present civilized era by an annual semi-religious and semi-festive celebration, during which hundreds of human sacrifices were made. The kingdom was annexed by the French in 1894 and the king exiled to Fort de France, Island of Martinique, where he was living with his family at the time of the eruption of Mont Pele. He did not like Martinique, and was allowed to move to Algiers last April.

Stimulate the Blood. Brandreth's Pills are the great blood purifier. They are a laxative and blood tonic, they act equally on the bowels, the kidneys and the skin, thus cleansing the system by the natural outlet of the body. They stimulate the blood so as to enable nature to throw off all morbid humors and cure all troubles arising from an impure state of the blood. One or two taken every night will prove an invaluable remedy.

Each pill contains one grain of solid extract of sarsaparilla, which, with other valuable vegetable products, make it a blood purifier of excellent character.

Brandreth's Pills have been in use for over a century and are sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

The German army is to be equipped with self-loading rifles. Let us hope this will help to hasten universal peace.

The Just Judge.—"Judge," said Mrs. Starven to the magistrate who had recently come to board with her, "I'm particularly anxious to have you try this chicken soup." "I have tried it," replied the magistrate, "and my decision is that the chicken has proved an alibi."

A Doctor's Medicine

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is not a simple cough syrup. It is a strong medicine, a doctor's medicine. It cures hard cases, severe and desperate cases, chronic cases of asthma, pleurisy, bronchitis, consumption. Ask your doctor about this.

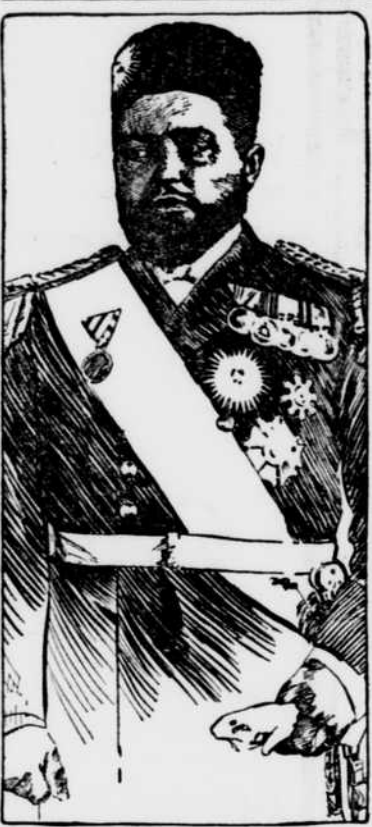
The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**, **Pills**, **MAIR VIGOR**.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. You will hasten recovery by taking one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

British India has been doing honor to a royal visitor from beyond the northwest frontier, who bears the name of Habibullah Khan and rules mountainous Afghanistan, which acts as a buffer between Russia and Britain. The Ameer is thirty-five years of age, and succeeded his father, Abdur Rahman Khan, in 1901. His crown is not



HABIBULLAH KHAN.

an easy one, for the intrigues of the Queen mother and the jealousy of his brothers cause him constant anxiety. That is one of the reasons why he has elected to lean on British support.

Make Money at Trapping. The last few years of the life of John Macdougall, son of Rev. John Macdougall, the first missionary who worked in the Canadian Northwest, and L. C. S. Ward are brimful of adventure. Mr. Macdougall has been working for the Hudson Bay Company in the far north, while for the last six or seven consecutive years Mr. Ward has been trading on his own account with the Indians and half-breeds.

In this wild country it is no uncommon thing for a trapper to spend months without seeing a soul excepting the solitary mail carrier who trudges along with his dogsled, often covering as much as 100 miles in a day. The country in the district where these old trappers live abounds with moose, musk ox, arctic foxes—in fact, it is a veritable hunter's paradise.

During the season the trappers, who are composed almost solely of Indians and half-breeds, make from \$500 to \$1,600, according to the plentifulness of furs. During the summer months they pass their time spending this money. Horses are unknown among the Rib and Beaves tribes, dogs, snowshoes and canoes being the sole means of transportation. Attempts have been made to harness moose and a trapper named Poacher Purdy has succeeded in taming a team which he drives regularly either to sleigh or his home-made wagon.

Fire-Killed Timber Good.

Fire-killed timber, the forest service has discovered, is some use after all. This is a thing that has been known in the West for a long time. The disastrous "forest fires" do completely burn up timber in many cases, but there are thousands of acres where the timber is simply "fire-killed"; that is to say, it is killed standing by the fire that sweeps through it and finally rots at the ground and falls in the first windstorm. Immense areas of this timber have been utilized in mining and railroad work and there have been mills established simply to work up the fire-killed logs into boards and boxes.

The seasoning of fire-killed trees seems to be more perfect than that of ordinary seasoned lumber and in the case of much of the pine that would otherwise have an objectionable odor the fire-seasoned logs can be worked up into cracker boxes and the like, where the odor in ordinary pine lumber would make its use impossible.

Some of the fire-killed timber has been used after it had been dead fifty-five years, though the more common time is from three to seven years. The forest service says that the use of this dead and down timber makes available many thousand acres of burned forest that were formerly accounted worthless.

Correct Explanation.

Wife—What is meant, John, by the phrase "carrying coals to Newcastle?" Husband—It is a metaphor, my dear, showing the doing of something that is unnecessary.

Wife—I don't exactly understand. Give me an illustration—a familiar one. Husband—Well, if I were to bring you home a book entitled "How to Talk," that would be "carrying coals to Newcastle."—Judge's Library.

In the Furniture Store.

Irate Customer (energetically)—I want a square deal in this establishment.

Placid Proprietor—All right, sir. Show the gentleman some kitchen tables.—Baltimore American.

It is safe to bet that a man is genuinely polite if he is that way in talking over the telephone.



A great deal of harm is done by self-drugging for the relief of various real or imaginary ills.

There is nothing easier. The only objection to the plan is that what is good for the cough may be bad for the cough.

So it is with a headache. Almost any pain in the head not due to actual brain disease may be moderated, if not relieved temporarily, by some form of "headache powder"; but a frequent recourse to this means of cure may fatally weaken the heart. When this stops beating the headaches cease to trouble, but the patient is not in condition to know or care.

Every man, of course, believes himself a doctor, and often thinks he is better able to attack a cough or a case of rheumatism or a headache, whether it be his own or another's, than those who make the cure of disease a special study. All he has to do is to make up his mind what the trouble is—and any one can tell a cough when he has it—and then to take something that is "good for a cough."

Less serious, but not much so, is the abuse of tonics. A true tonic is anything that promotes the nutrition of the body. This may be done by increasing the appetite and improving digestion, which is the function of the bitter tonics; or by improving the condition of the blood by adding to it the iron it has lost; or by supplying the system with some needed substance, such as fat in cod liver oil; or finally by stimulating the tissues to increased absorption, an action which is ascribed to arsenic, mercury and others of the mineral tonics.

But these are not the "tonics" to which people are apt to resort when they run down. They take to stimulants, alcohol usually, and think they are getting strong because they feel better after each dose. The alcohol in the "tonic" is often disguised, and the user, perhaps a conscientious teetotaler, would be shocked to learn that what he was taking to give him strength had more alcohol in it than has the strongest whisky. If the system is seriously run down, a physician should be consulted, who will be able to give what is needed, whether iron, or bark, or gentian, or cod liver oil, to correct the underlying condition that causes the debility.—Youth's Companion.

The Bird in Hand.

Instead of getting angry, Clarkson was rather amused at the actions of his pet waiter. For two years he had dined at the same restaurant almost daily and August knew his every wish and had always been liberally tipped. That day, however, Clarkson was shamefully neglected. He had to ask for butter, his napkin was damp and soggy, the particular sauce he liked so well was not on the table, and, in fact, August was the antithesis of a devoted servant. All his attentions seemed concentrated upon a man at an adjoining table. August hovered around him like a bee around a flower, anticipating every wish and bringing him sundry little extras.

The customers were evidently a stranger. Clarkson could not recall having seen him before, and from his long patronage of the place he had come to know all the regular customers by their faces at least. His curiosity got the better of him and as he was leaving, after bestowing the customary tip, he asked:

"Why is it, August, that you have been so attentive to that man and so neglectful of me? Is he in the habit of giving extra large tips?"

"Oh, no, 'misen," said August. "He is a stranger. He has never been here before." Then he added, apologetically, "And I am sure of you, 'misen."

The Other Side.

"Don't you get homesick for those beautiful old Colonial mansions in the South?" they asked the Kentuckian on the night that the thermometer froze.

"Not this weather," she answered. "I haven't forgotten yet how the wind used to blow through the cracks of the windows and doors of those beautiful old Colonial mansions, and how we used to sit in rooms about the size of ballrooms, huddled around a two-by-four grate, our faces scorching and the bitter blasts blowing through our back hair."

"Oh, no; in such weather as this the steam heated luxury of the Chicago flat for me," she decided.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Proof Positive.

Bertha—But, papa, what have you against Charles? Wouldn't he make a good husband?

Father—He's a fool, and besides he's only after your money.

Bertha—Oh, papa, I know he would marry me without a penny.

Father—You see? He's even more of a fool than I thought!—Le Pele-Mele.

We do not like to have any child coaxed to speak a piece for us or to give us a kiss.

Trying to avoid work is often the hardest kind.

U. S. DISPENSARY

Describes the Principal Ingredients Contained in Peruna.

Are we claiming too much for Peruna when we claim it to be an effective remedy for chronic catarrh? Have we abundant proof that Peruna is in reality such a catarrh remedy? Let us see what the United States Dispensary says of the principal ingredients of Peruna.

Take, for instance, the ingredient of hydrastis canadensis, or golden seal. The United States Dispensary says of this herbal remedy, that it is largely employed in the treatment of depraved mucous membranes, chronic rhinitis (nasal catarrh), atonic dyspepsia (catarrh of the stomach), chronic intestinal catarrh, catarrhal jaundice (catarrh of the liver), and in diseased mucous membranes of the pelvic organs. It is also recommended for the treatment of various forms of diseases peculiar to women.

Another ingredient of Peruna, corydalis formosa, is classed in the United States Dispensary as a tonic. So also is cubeba classed as a stomachic and as a tonic for the mucous membranes.

Cedron seeds is another ingredient of Peruna, an excellent drug that has been very largely overlooked by the medical profession for the past fifty years. The seeds are to be found in very few drug stores. The United States Dispensary says of the action of cedron that it is used as a bitter tonic and in the treatment of dysentery, and in intermittent diseases as a substitute for quinine.

Oil of copaiba, another ingredient of Peruna is classed by the United States Dispensary as a mild stimulant and diuretic. It acts on the stomach and intestinal tract. It acts as a stimulant on the genito-urinary membranes. Useful in chronic cystitis, chronic dysentery and diarrhea, and some chronic diseases of the liver and kidneys.

Send to us for a free book of testimonials of what the people think of Peruna as a catarrh remedy. The best evidence is the testimony of those who have tried it.

Apple Cake.

One cup thinly sliced sweet apples, cooked until transparent in one cup maple sugar, and water to make a good syrup. When cool, add one cup dry maple sugar, two eggs, one heaping teaspoonful mixed spices, one-half cup butter, one-half cup cream, one teaspoonful soda, flour till the spoon will stand in the middle without falling.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Sentimentalism is the curse of our jury system. Hard-headed business men fall an easy prey to its malign influence as soon as they step into a jury box. Thus any weeping crocodile of a lawyer may reasonably hope to get the most brutal murderer off scot free by opening the flood-gates of his tears. "Look upon this poor, unhappy victim of society," walls learned counsel, pointing to his client, "True in a hasty moment he did murder his entire family because they would not give him money for drink; but we are all of us weak at times. Do not, oh, do not, send his shrinking body to the gallows," etc., etc., until the sobbing jury lets the prisoner off, and the gentle art of murder has received further legal encouragement and impetus. Two widely separated cases give hope that this sickly emotionalism is losing its power, says Ridgeway's. Chester Gillette has been convicted in New York State of murdering his sweetheart, and Mrs. Birdsong has been found guilty of manslaughter in Mississippi. Every possible appeal was made for Gillette. Mrs. Birdsong, we assume, was young and beautiful. All murderesses are. Yet one of them met full justice, and the other, at least partial justice. If, indeed, the millennial day is approaching when the hired tear shall lose its power to move juries, the United States may be cleansed of the stigma of permitting more murders to go unavenged than any other civilized nation in the world.

Sweet Potato Biscuit.

Rub through a sieve one cup of boiled sweet potatoes; add one teaspoonful of sugar and one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt. Beat up one egg well; add two cups of milk; add these to the mixture, then sift in one pint of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; mix well; turn out on a floured board; roll out; cut with a cutter; lay on greased tins and bake in a quick oven.

HARDSHIPS OF ARMY LIFE.

Left Thousands of Veterans With Kidney Troubles.

The experience of David W. Martin, a retired merchant of Bolivar, Mo., is just like thousands of others. Mr. Martin says: "I think I have had kidney disease ever since the war. During an engagement my horse fell on me, straining my back and injuring the kidneys. I have been told I had a floating kidney. I had intense pain in the back, headaches and dizzy spells and the action of the bladder was very irregular. About three years ago I tried Doan's Kidney Pills, and found such great relief that I continued, and inside a comparatively short time was entirely rid of kidney trouble."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

During 1906 America produced 90,000,000 ties. But they were railroad ties, not the kind we get on Christmas Day.

The young man who thinks his boss can't get along without him may have to get along without his boss later in the game.

Maybe there is still hope for the capitalists of industry. J. Pierpont Morgan has just paid \$25,000 for a Bible.

St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Don't pay \$2.00 for trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, M.D., 261 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

What a blessed thing it would be if all railroad employees would think twice before they do the things that result in wrecks.

Mrs. Russell Sage is elderly, but all accounts agree that she holds on well.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Santa Clara (Cal.) boy made a cannon out of a brass bicycle pump, and after filling it with powder, applied a match. Had the boy grown up, he might have contracted the boat-rocking habit, anyway.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The person who can make every day of 1907 count for something worth while will have few regrets at the end of the year.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Baby Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Should Mr. Rockefeller adopt policy of giving away a million every criticism that is made against him, he would soon be broke.

Quick Muffins.

Sift two cups of flour with a tablespoonful of sugar, two level spoonfuls of baking powder and a spoonful of salt. Beat two eggs, one cup of milk. Rub one level spoonful each of lard and butter the flour and pour in the egg and Beat and bake in well-greased tins.

Do

FORTY YEARS

PAREGORIC

SLEEP, and A FEW D

THERE IS NO WA

whose health has bee

of which is a narcotic

either of the narcotic

them "poison." The combination of narcotic is: "A medicine which relieves pain

and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convul-

sions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised,

and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You

should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or

your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CON-

TAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Letters from Prominent Physicians

addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. J. W. Dinsdale, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children."

Dr. Alexander E. Mintie, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria and have found it a reliable and pleasant remedy for children."

Dr. J. S. Alexander, of Omaha, Neb., says: "A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is, deserves the highest praise. I had it in use everywhere."

Dr. J. A. McClellan, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria for children and always got good results. In fact I use Castoria for my own children."

Dr. J. W. Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I heartily endorse your Castoria. I have frequently prescribed it in my medical practice, and have always found it to do all that is claimed for it."

Dr. C. H. Glidden, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "My experience as a practitioner with your Castoria has been highly satisfactory, and I consider it an excellent remedy for the young."

Dr. H. D. Benner, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with the most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy."

Dr. J. A. Boardman, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitation in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."

Dr. J. J. Mackey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I consider your Castoria an excellent preparation for children, being composed of reliable medicines and pleasant to the taste. A good remedy for all disturbances of the digestive organs."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

RHEUMATISM CAN NOT BE RUBBED AWAY

It is perfectly natural to rub the spot that hurts, and when the muscles, nerves, joints and bones are throbbing and twitching with the pains of Rheumatism the sufferer is apt to turn to the liniment bottle, or some other external application, in an effort to get relief from the disease, by producing counter-irritation on the flesh. Such treatment will quiet the pain temporarily, but can have no direct curative effect on the real disease because it does not reach the blood, where the cause is located. Rheumatism is more than skin deep—it is rooted and grounded in the blood and can only be reached by constitutional treatment—IT CANNOT BE RUBBED AWAY.

Rheumatism is due to an excess of uric acid in the blood, brought about by the accumulation in the system of refuse matter which the natural avenues of bodily waste, the Bowels and Kidneys, have failed to carry off. This refuse matter, coming in contact with the different acids of the body, forms uric acid which is absorbed into the blood and distributed to all parts of the body, and Rheumatism gets possession of the system. The aches and pains are only symptoms, and though they may be scattered or relieved for a time by surface treatment, they will reappear at the first exposure to cold or dampness, or after an attack of indigestion or other irregularity. Rheumatism can never be permanently cured while the circulation remains saturated with irritating, pain-producing uric acid poison. The disease will shift from muscle to muscle or joint to joint, settling on the nerves, causing inflammation and swelling and such terrible pains that the nervous system is often shattered, the health undermined, and perhaps the patient becomes deformed and crippled for life. S. S. S. thoroughly cleanses the blood and renovates the circulation by neutralizing the acids and expelling all foreign matter from the system. It warms and invigorates the blood so that instead of a weak, sour stream, constantly depositing acid and corrosive matter in the muscles, nerves, joints and bones, the body is fed and nourished by rich, health-sustaining blood which completely and permanently cures Rheumatism. S. S. S. is composed of both purifying and tonic properties—just what is needed in every case of Rheumatism. It contains no potash, alkali or other mineral ingredient, but is made entirely of purifying, healing extracts and juices of roots, herbs and barks. If you are suffering from Rheumatism do not waste valuable time trying to rub a blood disease away, but begin the use of S. S. S. and write us about your case and our physicians will give you any information or advice desired free of charge and will send our special treatise on Rheumatism.

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Uniform divorce laws will not commend themselves to the transportation companies. They will make a serious reduction in interstate passenger traffic.

Howard E. Burton, Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen Prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, \$1.00; Gold, Silver 75c; Gold, Zinc or Copper, \$1.00; Cyanide Tests, Mailing Envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Empire Work solicited. Reference: Carbonate National Bank.

S. N. U. No. 9-1907

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25c and 50c

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thought her child must have

These drugs will produce

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laudanum and morphine, each

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ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, MAR. 21, 1907.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

A. V. R. SNYDER & SON

GEORGE C. L. SNYDER

MANAGER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year, in advance - \$2 00
Six Months, " - 1 00
Three Months " - 75

ADVERTISING RATES

Professional Cards, per month - \$1 00
Display, per inch " - 1 00
Locals, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents per line, each subsequent insertion.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in for publication will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

JOB WORK

This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

DOINGS OF A YEAR

The little town of Wrangell offers for emulation an example of what can be accomplished by the spirit of determination prevailing here, and strict adherence to the motto "I will."

One year from next Sunday, the 24th of March, occurred the fire that destroyed the main business portion of the town, and quite a number of homes. Following the fire, several Alaskan papers had the temerity to remark that the town would not be rebuilt. But they had not reckoned on the indomitable pluck and energy of the men whose property had been licked up by the fire fiend.

Before the smoke had cleared away the new town was in course of construction. In several cases sills and timbers, still burning, were pried from their places to give room for the foundations of new buildings, and the work was pushed forward without cessation, until today, on the sites of a lot of old ramshackle buildings, stand a lot of such structures as would reflect credit on any town.

Following is a list of the buildings erected in the year on the fire district of the town:

Robt. Reid, two big warehouses and office.

John G. Grant, Wrangell Hotel and Pioneer Hotel.

Maurice Healy, store building.

Donald Sinclair (for McKinnon estate) store building.

Peter C. Jensen, Olympic Restaurant and Mint Saloon buildings.

Mr. Lemieux, coal and wood storehouse.

L. C. Patenaude, store with office rooms on second floor.

F. Matheson, store building, post office and cable office.

In this regard must also be mentioned the public spirit displayed by the management of the sawmill, which gave a reasonable discount on the price of lumber used in the construction of the new buildings.

We must also mention the liberality of the citizens of Juneau, Douglas, Treadwell and Seattle, who so promptly and generously came to the aid of the sufferers with tents, clothing, provisions and cash, all of which were needed.

Neither have we forgotten the niggardly, hide-bound spirit which characterized that charitable (?) city down the channel when she sent up over \$200 with a haul-back line attached, nor the six-per-cent emissary who brought it.

However, the fact remains that the little town of Wrangell is still alive, and that the price of the SENTINEL remains steady at only two plunks per year.

Now that the Humboldt is again on the Southeastern Alaska run, the question of her being given a contract to carry the mail will be in order. While it is none of our business, there is no doubt but her refusal to carry the mails last year

was a financial loss to her, even if she had carried it free, for this reason: Many of the letters carried by her from Alaska, south, would contain orders for merchandise and instructions to ship by return trip of the same steamer. There is a probability that the goods thus ordered would in many instances aggregate several hundred tons, so it will be readily seen that each mail carried south would amount to considerable in this way. We, however, believe that the Humboldt should be given just the same pay for carrying the mails as are other vessels. Heaven knows that Alaska furnishes "oil" enough for the wheels of government—at least the kind of government which she enjoys (?)—to be allowed the boon of having mail carried to her towns on EVERY STEAMER coming from the States to Alaskan ports. One other reason why the Humboldt should carry the mail, is that she is the most regular and one of the fastest steamers plying in these waters. Here is another view: If the Humboldt is not given a contract, and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company refuses to allow her an amount equal to that allowed the other steamers, the merchants of southeastern Alaska, acting thro the several chambers of commerce, should flatly refuse to receive any goods shipped on her bottom. This would cause the big steamship outfit to "sit up and take notice."

Several weeks ago this paper contained a few remarks in regard to the desire of the Octopus to get its tentacles upon the throat of Alaska and her government, and it appears now that our prediction is to prove true. The Guggenheims are buying and grabbing up all the copper and gold land on which they can get an option, and it is reported that J. P. Morgan, the iron king, and Coal Oil Johnnie, who owns the balance of congress, are casting "sheep's eyes" in the direction of Alaska. This will be good news to the opponents of a home government for Alaska.

The board of fire wardens has ordered three new fire-extinguishers. They contain about fifty gallons of chemicals each, the tank being mounted on wheels for easy portability, and has a fifty-foot hose attached, so that the fluid can be used on a fire without the necessity of carrying the extinguisher. However, this is an experiment, and if the machine does not come up to expectations, will prove an expensive one, the machines costing \$75 each.

SUBSCRIBE

The forthcoming number of the Alaskan Cross-Bearer will contain a number of fine cuts of St. Philip's Church and Rev. Harry P. Corser, together with a brief history of the church and its work. The article is from the able pen of Mr. Corser, who has been at the head of the church since its construction. A copy of the Cross-Bearer may be secured by sending 15 cents to the Rev. Thomas Jenkins, Ketchikan, after the first of April.

The widening of Patenaude St. to conform to the plans of the council is a matter of considerable importance, and when once agreed upon as proposed, will be settled for all time. Therefore, it behooves all citizens to turn out to the caucus next Saturday night and help nominate the best council available for the ensuing year.

Two members of the public school board are to be chosen at the caucus, Saturday night, one to succeed John G. Grant, and one to fill the unexpired term of Capt. Edwin Hofstad, who has just resigned. The people could do worse than to re-elect Mr. Grant, and some studying should be done before deciding upon a successor to Capt. Hofstad.

The Alaska Monthly Magazine is again in the land of the living, having been revived by Capt. John Johnson of Juneau, who promises to bring it up to former expectations. The current number has reached our table, bearing date of February and March. It is a worthy effort, and a magazine that all Alaskans should be proud of.

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Office up stairs in Wrangell Hotel

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If you are, here are some facts which will be interesting to you: Situated 700 miles from Seattle, on the regular steamship route, is the little city of

WRANGELL ALASKA

Surrounded by natural advantages and inducements for settlers. The fare for first class passage on any steamer from Seattle is \$22. The scenery enroute is the most beautiful to be found until you reach Alaska, whose mountains, glaciers, cascades, etc., combine in forming one vast panorama of marvelous grandeur.

FINEST OF CLIMATES

The climate of southeastern Alaska ranges from zero in winter to 90 degrees above in summer, the warm Japan current keeping the temperature up in winter, and the cooling north wind tempering the heated portion of the year. Flowers, vegetable and berries grow in abundance. Wild berries in lavish profusion.

OPPORTUNITIES

Thousands of acres of fine tillable land lie waiting for the homesteader. Mining development is only in its infancy, and there are unmistakable evidences of the existence of large bodies of minerals in this immediate locality.

Great forests of spruce, hemlock, red and yellow cedar abound on all the adjacent islands and mainland, offering lucrative investment for the lumberman, while there are many fine streams from which to take water power. A good furniture factory will pay.

The fisheries of Alaska need no introduction, as the quantity and quality of their products already attract attention from the marts of the world.

Upwards of a hundred trappers make this place their winter headquarters, and many thousands of dollars' worth of furs are shipped annually.

Deer, bear, duck, geese, etc., abound in such numbers as to make this section a veritable paradise for sportsmen, while caribou, moose, sheep and goats attract hunters from various parts of the globe to the Cassiar hunting grounds up the Stikine River, on which the Hudson's Bay Co. operates an elegant fleet of steamers.

Two Public Schools

For further information write to any merchant who care enough for the town to advertise in their home newspaper, or to

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Coffee and Doughnuts, 15c.

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ROBERT W. JENNINGS

Attorney at Law

JUNEAU, ALASKA

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Everything New, Clean and First Class

Electric Light and Steam Heat Throughout

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